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A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1984



BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



**LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS**

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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS

- *Maryland's unemployment rate edged up from 5.3 percent in August to 5.4 percent in September. Stable since declines through the early spring, the rate had shown no change between July and August. During last September, unemployment fell by a sizable 0.7 percentage points. As the recovery has slowed, the unemployment rate has fallen by only 0.4 percentage points since last September. The September rate is the lowest for that month since being equaled in 1979.
- *The civilian labor force was reduced by an estimated 11,254 persons between August and September, as students and other summer workers left the labor market. Employment dropped by 12,853, while unemployment rose by only 1,599. Since last September, the labor force has expanded by 38,858 persons, with employment up by 45,938 and unemployment down by 7,080.
- *September unemployment rates ranged from 2.9 percent in Charles County up to 11.9 percent in Somerset. Worcester County's increased unemployment rate represented the only over-the-month change of at least a full percentage point.
- *Industry employment trends are startingly different this September than last September, as recovery has slowed and schools are slow with their seasonal recalls. Jobs decreased by 4,300 during this September, compared with a gain of 10,300 a year ago. The estimated 1,742,200 jobs did set a new record for the month of September. Layoffs, mostly seasonal, were recorded this September in steel manufacturing, construction, eating and drinking places, banking and real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, and all sectors of government. This was tempered by hiring in electric/electronic equipment and transportation equipment manufacturing, school bus driving, trucking, trade, and education.
- *Average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased by \$6.64 between August and September to \$389.34. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.4 hours to 41.2, and average hourly earnings increased by 7 cents to \$9.45. Since last September, average weekly earnings have risen by \$17.44 or 4.7 percent as the average workweek has actually decreased by 0.4 hours.
- *During September, initial claims filed for regular unemployment insurance decreased by 2,499 and continued claims fell by 22,781. Since last September, initial claims have dropped by 3,100 and continued claims by 44,291.
- *The U. S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.5 percent between August and September and by 4.2 percent from last September.

MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

SEPTEMBER, 1984

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

STABLE since April, Maryland's unemployment rate edged up from 5.3 percent in August to 5.4 percent in September. August's rate had shown no change from July. Since unemployment had averaged a decline of 0.3 percentage points during September of 1970-1983, a minor decrease had been expected for this September. For October, little change is foreseen, because in the past the rate has averaged an increase of only 0.1 percentage points.

THIS September's estimated civilian labor force of 2,244,270 persons is down by 11,254 from August, as students and other summer workers have left the labor market. Employment losses of 12,853 persons are mainly responsible for the slightly higher unemployment rate. Layoffs, mostly seasonal, were recorded in steel manufacturing, construction, eating and drinking places, banking and real estate, hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, membership organizations, and all sectors of government. This was tempered by hiring in electric/electronic equipment and transportation equipment manufacturing, school bus driving, trucking, trade, and education. However, far fewer seasonal recalls by schools occurred by the survey week of the 12th than were experienced last year. Mixed trends in unemployment resulted in a net gain of an estimated 1,599 unemployed persons. Although initial claims for unemployment insurance increased from August, continued claims and persons exhausting their benefits decreased. Continued claims for unemployment insurance decreased by at least 100 in school bus driving, eating and drinking places, amusement and recreation services, social services, government, and the manufacturing industries of food, furniture and fixtures, and transportation equipment. Claims in primary metals increased. Still, at least 1,000 claims were filed for the September survey week in special trade contracting, primary metals and transportation equipment manufacturing, eating and drinking places, and business services.

MARYLAND'S September unemployment rate is the lowest for a September since it was equaled in 1979. Earlier this year, a lower comparable rate could only be found as far back as 1974. Since this year's peak rate of 6.8 percent in January, unemployment has fallen by 1.4 percentage points. Since last September's rate of 5.8 percent, unemployment has fallen by only 0.4 percentage points. Last September, unemployment fell from August by a sizable 0.7 percentage points, which contributed to a large drop from the January, 1983 rate by 3.2 percentage points. Recovery definitely has slowed since last year. Through September, 1983, unemployment had been dropping steadily except for no change in June. This year little change has been seen since seasonal declines early in the spring.

AS usual, Maryland's unemployment rate is significantly below the U. S. rate. For September, the gap is 1.7 percentage points. The U. S. rate did inch down from 7.3 percent in August to 7.1 percent in September (not seasonally adjusted). Unemployment is far below last September's rate by 1.7 percentage points. In August, 36 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

THIS September's decrease in Maryland's labor force marks the 3rd consecutive month of declines. However, holiday hiring is expected to boost the labor force through the rest of the year. During September, 1983, trends were quite different than this year. The labor force decreased to a greater extent, as employment increased slightly and both the unemployment volume and rate dropped. Since last September, the labor force has increased by an estimated 38,858 persons, marking the 4th consecutive month of over-the-year gains. Employment, higher by 45,938 than a year ago, is up for the 24th month and unemployment, lower by 7,080, is down for the 21st month.

TRENDS are quite stable in Maryland's counties between August and September. Only Worcester County's unemployment rate changed by at least a full percentage point, rising from 4.0 percent to 5.3 percent as tourism and agriculture activity slowed. Unemployment rates increased in 11 counties, decreased in 12, and held steady in 1. Normally, Montgomery County boasts the state's lowest unemployment rate. However, Charles County's rate fell even lower in September to 2.9 percent. Somerset still has the highest rate of 11.9 percent. Only Somerset and Garrett counties have rates exceeding 10 percent. In January, 10 counties experienced unemployment higher than 10 percent. Five counties now have rates less than 4 percent--Howard, Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, and Talbot. Unemployment has fallen in most counties since September, 1983, except for no change in Montgomery and slight gains in Baltimore, Harford, Howard, and Caroline counties. Notable decreases of at least one percentage point have been registered for Anne Arundel, Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, Washington, Calvert, Dorchester, Kent, and Wicomico counties.

MARYLAND'S areas with the highest and lowest unemployment rates experienced no change between August and September. Western Maryland's rate held steady at 7.7 percent and the Washington, D.C. suburbs' rate was fixed at 3.3 percent. In Southern Maryland the rate edged down from 6.2 to 6.0 percent and on the Eastern Shore from 6.4 to 6.2 percent. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area's rate did edge up from 6.3 percent to 6.4 percent. Baltimore City's rate followed the same trend, rising from 7.4 to 7.6 percent.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

INDUSTRY employment trends were startlingly different this September as compared with last September. Recovery from the 1981-1982 recession has slowed, and schools had far fewer recalls by the survey week of the 12th this September than last year. Nonagricultural payroll employment subsided by 4,300 jobs during this September, much less positive than last September's gain of 10,300 jobs. This September's loss follows ones of 10,700 in July and 12,000 in August. Employment is higher than a year ago for the 21st consecutive month, expanding between September of 1983 and 1984 by 33,300 jobs. This year for February through September, employment has hit new records for each of those months.

MANUFACTURING employment has been relatively stable recently, losing 300 jobs in August and gaining 400 in September. Layoffs in primary metals during September were slightly outnumbered by hiring in transportation equipment, electric and electronic equipment, and apparel and textiles. Last year was more erratic, with a decrease of 1,300 for August followed by an increase of 4,600 for September. Layoffs in primary metals then were limited as compared with the hiring in electric and electronic equipment, apparel and textiles, and food processing. September marks the 13th consecutive month that manufacturing employment has been higher than a year ago. However, September's total comes to only 200 jobs above last September's level. Out of the 19 manufacturing categories, 9 have increased their employment since last September, 8 have decreased, and 2 have remained the same. Most changes are minor over the year, except for gains of 2,500 in nonelectrical machinery and 1,500 in electric and electronic equipment and losses of 2,800 in primary metals and 1,100 in transportation equipment.

BETWEEN this August and September, recalls from model changeovers caused employment in transportation equipment manufacturing to jump by 1,300. In electric and electronic equipment, more business boosted electrical industrial apparatus by 200 jobs, while more business and recalls from shutdowns increased communication equipment by 400. Vacation layoffs dropped employment in apparel and textiles by 1,100 jobs in July. Since then, recalls have totaled 800, with 300 during September. Also during September, printing and publishing added 300 jobs and miscellaneous manufacturing 200. Primary metals lost a sizable 1,900 jobs in September, mainly as less business, temporary shutdown, and strike activity diminished steel by 1,700 jobs. Another 300 jobs were lost in the industry of rubber and plastics and 200 in leather.

AFTER swelling by 77,100 jobs between January and June, nonmanufacturing fell by 8,500 jobs in July, 11,700 in August, and 4,700 in September. Last year, jobs decreased by a lesser 14,800 during July and August but then increased by 5,700 during September. Trends during this September were quite different from those experienced last September. Local government decreased slightly and state government increased slightly, compared with large gains in education a year ago which overwhelmed the seasonal layoffs of summer workers. Trade and transportation did increase by more than last September. Dropping by fewer jobs than a year ago were construction, communications/public utilities,

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Federal government did decrease to a greater extent this September. For the 21st consecutive month, nonmanufacturing exceeds its level a year ago, in September by 33,100 jobs. Since last September, federal government has lost 500 jobs, state 1,900, and local 5,800. Meanwhile, trade had added 14,000, services 13,600, construction 10,300, and transportation 2,200.

THE largest increase between this August and September was 1,100 jobs in transportation with seasonal recalls of school bus drivers and the hiring of 500 persons in trucking and warehousing. During July and August, employment had fallen by 1,600 in those two categories. Last September, a similar 900 jobs were gained. Trade swelled by 1,000 jobs this September, as seasonal layoffs by eating and drinking places were outnumbered by scattered hiring throughout the rest of trade. Last September's gain was smaller at 400 jobs. Between this June and August, trade jobs decreased by 3,300. In state government, the seasonal recalls of 1,700 by public colleges and universities were partially negated by seasonal layoffs of 800 by other state agencies. Last September, there were more rapid recalls of 2,600 in education and slightly lower layoffs of 500 in noneducation. For local government, seasonal hiring of 10,300 by local boards of education and community colleges was outnumbered by layoffs of 10,800 summer workers by city and county governments. Last September, the seasonal recalls in education by the survey week of the 12th were more extensive at 15,200, while the seasonal layoffs in noneducation were less sizable at 3,900.

SERVICES dropped by 2,800 jobs during this September. Although seasonal gains of 800 were noted in private education and others in social services, these were outnumbered by seasonal layoffs in hotels and lodging places, amusement and recreation services, and membership organizations. In August, jobs had receded by 2,300. Jobs fell by a lesser 1,400 in August, 1983 and by a greater 3,900 in September. Layoffs of summer workers dropped federal government by 2,300 jobs this September, more than the 1,500 layoffs last September. Finance, insurance, and real estate subsided by 1,300 jobs this September, with seasonal layoffs of 300 in banking and others in real estate. Construction lost 500 jobs this September, following an equal loss in August. Last year, employment dipped by a slightly greater 1,300 jobs over those two months. Scattered layoffs diminished communications and public utilities by 400 jobs this September.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, total employment was down by 700 jobs between August and September but was up by 16,000 from last September. During this September, manufacturing remained at August's level while nonmanufacturing decreased by 700. Primary metals manufacturing laid off 1,900 while transportation equipment recalled 1,000. Trade added 2,400 jobs, transportation 900, and construction 400. Meanwhile, services dropped by 1,800, federal government by 1,000, finance/insurance/real estate by 700, state government by 500, and communications/public utilities by 300.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

IN September, the average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers increased by \$6.64 from August to \$389.34. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.4 hours to 41.2, while average hourly earnings increased by 7 cents to \$9.45. Out of the 17 manufacturing categories for which hours and earnings are reported, workweeks lengthened in 7 and hourly earnings rose in 9. Most dramatic was the increase of 33 cents for hourly earnings in nonelectrical machinery and of 22 cents in paper and allied products. Workweeks and earnings increased with more business, more overtime, wage rate increases, longer scheduled workweek, higher incentive pay or piecework, and layoffs of lower paid workers. Earnings did fall in food processing and miscellaneous manufacturing. Workweeks were shortened in fabricated metals, transportation equipment, miscellaneous manufacturing, and chemicals/allied products. Since last September, average weekly earnings in manufacturing have increased by \$17.44 or 4.7 percent, while average workweeks have actually decreased by 0.4 hours.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings increased slower than in Maryland, by \$6.18 between August and September to \$411.84. Average weekly earnings still exceed those registered statewide. Average workweeks lengthened by 0.5 hours between August and September to 41.6, while average hourly earnings inched up by 3 cents to \$9.90. Since September, 1983, the area's average weekly earnings have grown by \$18.95 or 4.8 percent, somewhat more than the gain statewide.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims for September, 1984 were down 13.4 percent as fewer claims were filed by workers in the rubber products and nonelectrical machinery industries. Continued claims decreased 18.4 percent, weeks compensated declined 26.2 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 25.1 percent. The average weekly check amount increased 1.5 percent to \$125.17.

FOR the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, initial claims were down 10.7 percent and continued claims decreased less than one percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program, initial claims decreased 13.7 percent and continued claims declined 3.2 percent.

ACTIVITIES for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 8.3 percent, continued claims decreased 16.8 percent, weeks compensated declined 25.9 percent, and the amount of payments decreased 24.8 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 1.5 percent to \$127.01.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AS announced by the U. S. Department of Labor, the U. S. consumer price index for all items increased by 0.5 percent between August and September to 314.5. A market basket of goods which cost \$10 in 1967 would now cost \$31.45. Since last September, consumer prices have been inflated by 4.2 percent. The August annual inflation rate was also pegged at 4.2 percent. At 296.4, the index for food and beverages was down by 0.2 percent from August but was up from a year ago by 3.9 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for all items, at 316.4, was up by 1.1 percent from July and by 4.5 percent from last September. The area's index for food and beverages rose by only 0.1 percent over the past two months but was up by 4.7 percent since last September.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

1983 Affirmative Action Data packets for Maryland counties.

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, for the 1st through 4th quarters of 1983.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

SEPTEMBER 1984

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER	AUGUST**	SEPTEMBER '83
MARYLAND	2,244,270	2,255,524	2,124,079	2,136,932	120,191	118,592	5.4	5.3	5.8
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,090,740	1,092,366	10,020,427	1,023,987	70,313	68,379	6.4	6.3	6.7
BALTIMORE CITY	399,814	400,313	369,290	370,579	30,524	29,734	7.6	7.4	8.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	182,806	183,801	174,032	174,639	8,774	9,162	4.8	5.0	5.9
BALTIMORE	329,700	329,404	307,728	308,802	21,972	20,602	6.7	6.3	6.6
CARROLL	47,237	47,381	45,227	45,385	2,010	1,996	4.3	4.2	4.7
HARFORD	73,276	73,291	68,495	68,734	4,781	4,557	6.5	6.2	5.9
HOWARD	57,905	58,176	55,654	55,848	2,251	2,328	3.9	4.0	3.8
D. C. AREA	827,914	831,929	800,344	804,660	27,570	27,269	3.3	3.3	3.6
CHARLES	45,546	45,963	44,215	44,453	1,331	1,510	2.9	3.3	3.4
MONTGOMERY	362,764	364,338	351,926	353,823	10,838	10,515	3.0	2.9	3.0
PRINCE GEORGE'S	419,604	421,627	404,203	406,383	15,401	15,244	3.7	3.6	4.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	144,799	146,928	133,658	135,665	11,141	11,263	7.7	7.7	9.1
ALLEGANY	33,014	33,944	29,996	30,861	3,018	3,083	9.1	9.1	10.7
FREDERICK	46,781	45,484	44,639	43,279	2,142	2,205	4.6	4.8	5.7
GARRETT	11,950	12,257	10,700	10,955	1,250	1,302	10.5	10.6	11.8
WASHINGTON	53,054	55,243	48,323	50,570	4,731	4,673	8.9	8.5	10.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	30,851	32,788	28,999	30,746	1,852	2,042	6.0	6.2	7.9
CALVERT	11,807	12,779	10,959	11,777	848	1,002	7.2	7.8	10.9
ST. MARY'S	19,044	20,009	18,040	18,969	1,004	1,040	5.3	5.2	6.0
EASTERN SHORE	149,965	151,513	140,651	141,873	9,314	9,640	6.2	6.4	6.9
CAROLINE	8,396	8,142	7,747	7,446	649	696	7.7	8.5	7.5
CECIL	31,241	31,538	29,130	29,216	2,111	2,322	6.8	7.4	7.3
DORCHESTER	15,539	15,494	14,548	14,357	991	1,137	6.4	7.3	7.7
KENT	7,948	8,229	7,558	7,761	390	468	4.9	5.7	6.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,620	10,769	9,913	10,098	707	671	6.7	6.2	7.1
SOMERSET	8,195	8,408	7,221	7,355	974	1,053	11.9	12.5	12.8
TALBOT	17,412	17,665	16,828	17,105	584	560	3.4	3.2	3.7
WICOMICO	30,713	30,355	28,862	28,466	1,851	1,889	6.0	6.2	7.0
WORCESTER	19,901	20,913	18,844	20,069	1,057	844	5.3	4.0	5.5
² UNITED STATES	113,843,000	115,076,000	105,792,000	106,694,000	8,051,000	8,382,000	7.1	7.3	8.8

¹ All data are not seasonally adjusted.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

² Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

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NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1742.2	1746.5	1708.9	953.4	954.1	937.4
Manufacturing	215.2	214.8	215.0	139.9	139.9	143.0
Durable Goods	115.5	115.2	115.0	81.1	81.3	83.5
Lumber and wood products	3.5	3.6	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.3
Household furniture	1.4	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.9	7.8	7.5	5.9	5.7	5.7
Primary metal industries	17.3	19.2	20.1	15.7	17.6	18.6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.1	14.8	13.8	13.1	14.7	13.7
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.8	8.8	6.3	6.2	6.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.6
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.3	3.2	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	19.2	19.1	16.7	11.5	11.5	10.7
Special industry machinery	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	39.3	38.7	37.8	27.7	27.3	27.3
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.1	3.5	*	*	*
Communication equipment	26.5	26.1	25.8	19.9	19.5	19.3
Electronic components and accessories	2.7	2.7	2.4	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	11.9	10.6	13.0	8.1	7.1	8.8
Ship and boat building and repair	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	99.7	99.6	100.0	58.8	58.6	59.5
Food and kindred products	24.7	24.8	24.7	11.7	12.0	12.0
Meat products	6.1	5.9	6.2	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.5	3.7	3.2	*	*	*
Beverages	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.0	3.0	2.9
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.7	13.4	14.2	9.0	8.6	9.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.8	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	10.1	10.1	10.0	7.6	7.5	7.6
Printing and publishing	26.1	25.8	25.3	13.8	13.8	13.7
Newspapers	6.1	6.2	6.1	*	*	*
Books	3.2	3.1	3.1	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.0	9.9	9.6	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	12.6	12.5	12.9	9.8	9.9	9.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7
Petroleum and coal products	1.1	1.1	0.9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.1	9.4	9.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
Misc. plastic products	5.0	5.0	4.6	3.3	3.3	3.0
Leather and leather products	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT¹ BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND		BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA			
	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83
Nonmanufacturing	1527.0	1531.7	1493.9	813.5	814.2	794.4
Mining	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	110.0	110.5	99.7	52.3	51.9	47.0
Transportation and public utilities	90.1	89.3	87.3	58.9	58.3	57.6
Railroad transportation	7.7	7.6	7.5	5.5	5.5	5.3
Transportation, except railroads	42.1	41.0	39.9	24.9	24.0	24.2
Trucking & warehousing	26.5	26.0	23.8	*	*	*
Water transportation	4.6	4.6	5.1	*	*	*
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	40.3	40.7	39.9	28.5	28.8	28.1
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.5	26.8	26.0	19.1	19.4	18.8
Electric, gas and sanitary service	13.8	13.9	13.9	9.4	9.4	9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	435.4	434.4	421.4	229.6	227.2	221.6
Wholesale trade	99.3	99.0	95.1	56.2	55.9	55.1
Retail trade	336.1	335.4	326.3	173.4	171.3	166.5
General merchandise stores	41.3	41.4	41.6	21.2	21.0	21.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	98.2	99.5	97.4	59.8	60.5	59.7
Banking	24.5	24.8	24.3	14.6	14.7	14.4
Credit agencies except banks	13.7	13.8	13.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
Insurance carriers	19.6	19.7	19.7	14.8	14.8	15.0
Services	414.5	417.3	400.9	218.4	220.2	212.2
Health services	112.0	112.2	111.1	68.1	68.2	68.1
Private hospitals	57.9	58.2	58.3	39.2	39.4	39.8
Educational services	25.0	24.2	24.2	18.6	18.0	17.8
Private elementary & secondary schools	9.9	9.5	9.5	*	*	*
Colleges, universities, prof. schools and junior colleges	13.0	12.4	12.7	*	*	*
Engineering and architectural services	21.6	21.8	20.7	7.6	7.7	6.8
Total government	377.4	379.3	385.6	194.4	196.0	196.2
Total federal government	130.2	132.5	130.7	53.3	54.3	53.8
U. S. Dept. of Defense	42.6	43.9	42.2	19.0	19.7	19.0
U. S. Postal service	13.8	13.8	13.1	7.2	7.2	6.9
Other federal government	73.8	74.8	75.4	27.1	27.4	27.9
Total state and local government	247.2	246.8	254.9	141.1	141.7	142.4
Total state government	81.3	80.4	83.2	55.8	56.3	57.0
Public universities & colleges	25.0	23.3	26.1	7.7	7.5	7.6
Non-education	56.3	57.1	57.1	48.1	48.8	49.4
Total local government	165.9	166.4	171.7	85.3	85.4	85.4
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	103.2	92.9	105.3	50.4	43.2	49.1
Non-education	62.7	73.5	66.4	34.9	42.2	36.3

1

The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983.

2

Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.
*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS

1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
SEPTEMBER 1984
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83
MANUFACTURING	\$389.34	\$382.70	\$371.90	41.2	40.8	41.6	\$ 9.45	\$ 9.38	\$ 8.94
DURABLE GOODS	438.68	432.63	426.38	42.1	41.8	42.3	10.42	10.35	10.08
Lumber and wood products	283.31	266.56	262.08	40.3	38.8	39.0	7.03	6.87	6.72
Furniture and fixtures	282.20	265.86	279.60	41.5	40.1	42.3	6.80	6.63	6.61
Stone, clay and glass products	419.85	416.67	403.92	45.0	44.9	44.0	9.33	9.28	9.18
Primary metal industries	558.79	539.20	544.60	41.3	40.0	41.7	13.53	13.48	13.06
Fabricated metal products	396.57	406.26	398.31	41.7	42.9	42.6	9.51	9.47	9.35
Machinery except electrical	461.49	454.94	400.90	42.3	43.0	40.7	10.91	10.58	9.85
Electric and electronic equipment	386.53	374.88	360.78	42.9	41.7	42.0	9.01	8.99	8.59
Transportation equipment	514.18	533.82	507.83	41.6	43.4	41.9	12.36	12.30	12.12
Instruments and related products	319.94	326.19	303.03	38.5	39.3	39.1	8.31	8.30	7.75
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	318.10	263.64	266.11	37.6	38.6	38.4	8.46	6.83	6.93
NONDURABLE GOODS	339.76	331.50	328.43	40.4	39.7	40.9	8.41	8.35	8.03
Food and kindred products	320.80	312.04	295.18	41.5	39.7	39.2	7.73	7.86	7.53
Apparel and other textile products	217.18	216.13	209.16	35.2	35.2	36.0	6.17	6.14	5.81
Paper and allied products	345.27	332.86	320.88	41.8	41.4	42.5	8.26	8.04	7.55
Printing and publishing	403.60	390.25	389.82	40.0	39.3	39.9	10.09	9.93	9.77
Chemicals and allied products	448.85	452.75	421.34	43.2	44.3	41.8	10.39	10.22	10.08
Rubber and misc. plastic products	328.79	318.31	315.66	42.7	41.5	42.2	7.70	7.67	7.48
Leather and leather products	180.06	170.18	202.75	35.1	33.9	39.6	5.13	5.02	5.12

Covers an estimated 146,200 production workers.

1

Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS

1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
SEPTEMBER 1984
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83	SEPT. '84	AUG. '84	SEPT. '83
MANUFACTURING	\$411.84	\$405.66	\$392.89	41.6	41.1	41.4	\$ 9.90	\$ 9.87	\$ 9.49
DURABLE GOODS	465.62	458.47	444.79	42.6	42.1	42.2	10.93	10.89	10.54
Stone, clay and glass products	433.02	433.35	429.43	45.2	45.0	44.5	9.58	9.63	9.65
Primary metal industries	567.64	546.21	548.10	41.8	40.4	42.0	13.58	13.52	13.05
Fabricated metal products	429.99	439.27	415.80	42.7	45.1	45.0	10.07	9.74	9.24
Machinery except electrical	413.69	401.46	379.96	43.5	42.8	41.8	9.51	9.38	9.09
Electric and electronic equipment	431.42	413.41	398.47	42.8	41.3	42.3	10.08	10.01	9.42
Transportation equipment	547.63	571.87	504.46	41.9	44.4	40.3	13.07	12.88	12.52
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	301.56	252.38	247.04	42.0	37.5	38.3	7.18	6.73	6.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	345.02	339.95	324.41	40.4	39.9	40.2	8.54	8.52	8.07
Food and kindred products	394.56	378.97	363.78	41.1	39.6	40.6	9.60	9.57	8.96
Apparel and other textile products	228.33	224.38	221.08	34.7	34.1	35.6	6.58	6.58	6.21
Paper and allied products	296.78	301.49	286.85	41.8	41.7	43.2	7.10	7.23	6.64
Printing and publishing	367.22	358.12	345.2	38.9	38.8	38.7	9.44	9.23	8.92
Chemicals & allied products	470.36	471.59	451.76	44.0	44.7	42.3	10.69	10.55	10.68
Rubber & misc. plastic products	299.28	284.66	276.47	43.5	41.8	42.6	6.88	6.81	6.49

Covers an estimated 92,300 production workers

1

Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
SEPTEMBER 1984

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
Total Initial Claims	14,811	17,310	17,911	9,428	10,286	9,740
Total Continued Claims	100,705	123,486	144,996	63,851	76,718	90,963
Total Weeks Compensated	87,563	118,645	119,535	58,589	79,035	74,512
Total Amount of Payments	\$10,960,486	\$14,626,226	\$14,097,079	\$7,441,129	\$9,893,467	\$8,846,954
Average Weekly Payment	\$125.17	\$123.28	\$117.93	\$127.01	\$125.18	\$118.73

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	242	271	288
Total Continued Claims	1,623	1,637	2,060
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	201	233	332
Total Continued Claims	1,044	1,079	1,596

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

*Beginning August, 1982 the total amount of payments for Maryland erroneously included payments made to out-of-state residents. Beginning in August, 1984, this item excluded payments made to out-of-state residents.

1
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT¹ BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

2
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA
(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	562.4	564.0	548.4
Manufacturing*	28.0	27.6	26.1
Printing and publishing	0.3	7.8	7.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.4	1.4	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	0.7	0.7	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	534.4	536.4	522.3
Construction	42.3	43.1	39.2
Transportation and public utilities*	17.3	17.1	15.4
Trucking and warehousing	7.7	7.6	6.2
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.7	6.8	6.7
Wholesale and retail trade*	143.4	141.9	140.0
General merchandise stores	14.5	14.3	14.7
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.9	30.3	29.3
Banking	6.5	6.6	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	4.1	4.1	4.0
Services and mining*	155.4	156.5	147.7
Private educational services	4.4	4.2	4.7
Miscellaneous services	18.1	18.2	17.9
Total government	146.1	147.5	150.7
Total federal government	73.3	74.2	72.4
Total state & local government	72.8	73.3	78.3

1
The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

2
Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

2
WESTERN MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	SEPTEMBER 1984 ¹	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	109.3	110.4	110.3
Manufacturing	23.3	23.8	23.5
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.6
Printing & publishing	2.0	2.0	2.1
Leather & leather products	0.9	1.1	1.1
Machinery except electrical	5.2	5.2	4.0
Other manufacturing	12.5	12.8	13.7
Nonmanufacturing	86.0	86.6	86.8
Construction	7.6	7.5	6.9
Transportation & public utilities	7.6	7.6	7.4
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	3.0	3.0	2.7
Communications & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	27.5	27.6	26.8
Wholesale trade	5.6	5.4	5.4
Retail trade*	21.9	22.2	21.4
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.5	3.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.6	3.7	3.6
Banking	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services & mining*	20.6	20.7	21.3
Health services	8.0	8.1	8.3
Educational services	1.2	1.1	1.3
Total government	19.1	19.5	20.8
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	16.0	16.4	17.7
State government	4.0	4.0	3.8
Local government	12.0	12.4	13.9

¹
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

²
The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

I
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

2
BALANCE OF STATE

SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	122.4	123.0	116.7
Manufacturing	24.3	23.7	22.8
Food & kindred products*	9.5	9.1	8.8
Meat products	4.8	4.6	4.5
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.9	2.5	2.3
Apparel & other textile products	2.1	2.1	2.3
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.2	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other manufacturing	8.4	8.1	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	98.1	99.3	93.9
Construction	8.2	8.5	7.1
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	6.7	7.0
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	33.4	35.3	30.9
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.3	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.0	4.1	4.0
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	22.3	23.1	22.1
Health services	8.0	8.0	7.9
Total government	23.3	21.6	22.8
Total federal government	4.7	4.9	4.8
Total state & local government	18.6	16.7	18.0

1
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1983. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

2
The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

1
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
SEPTEMBER 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	SEPTEMBER 1984	AUGUST 1984	SEPTEMBER 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	435.0	439.5	432.2
Manufacturing	52.0	51.1	56.7
Durable Goods*	19.0	18.2	22.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.8	2.7	3.0
Primary metal industries	3.9	4.1	6.2
Fabricated metal products*	2.0	2.0	2.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	0.8	0.8	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.3	4.3	4.2
Electric & electronic equipment	1.4	1.4	1.4
Transportation equipment	2.5	1.7	3.7
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.7	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	33.0	32.9	34.0
Food & kindred products*	7.3	7.4	8.0
Beverages	1.0	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	5.8	5.7	5.9
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.6	1.6	1.8
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.5	2.6
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.7	1.6	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.5	8.4	8.7
Commercial printing	3.2	3.2	3.2
Chemicals & allied products*	5.8	5.8	6.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	383.0	388.4	375.5
Construction	18.4	18.5	15.3
Transportation & public utilities*	35.4	35.3	34.8
Railroad transportation	3.2	3.2	3.1
Transp. except railroads*	11.7	11.4	11.3
Trucking & warehousing	6.1	5.7	5.4
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	20.5	20.7	20.4
Wholesale & retail trades*	95.3	93.4	93.4
Wholesale trade	28.8	28.5	27.9
Retail trade	66.5	64.9	65.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	39.6	40.0	39.7
Banking	11.6	11.7	11.6
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.3	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.4	9.5	10.0
Services & mining*	117.0	118.6	112.3
Health services	38.2	38.3	37.9
Educational services	13.3	13.0	12.6
Social services	6.3	6.2	6.0
Misc. services	5.1	5.2	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.5	2.6	2.3
Total government	77.3	82.6	80.0
Total federal government	13.9	14.1	14.5
Total state & local government	63.4	68.5	65.5
Total state government	28.1	28.8	28.8
Total local government	35.3	39.7	36.7

1
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1983.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED